

The Chicago Eagle.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY HENRY F. DONOVAN.

An Independent Political Newspaper, Fearless and Truthful.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, \$2.00 PER YEAR

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO HENRY F. DONOVAN, Editor and Proprietor, 504 Tontonic Building, S. E. cor. Washington St. and Fifth Ave.

Entered at the Postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, as second-class matter.



LARGEST
WEEKLY CIRCULATION
IN CHICAGO.

NOTICE.

The Eagle can be ordered at Chas. Macdonald & Co's literary emporium and book store, 55 Washington street, L. H. Jackson's wholesale and retail cigar store, 105 Washington street, and at all first-class news stands throughout the West.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Railroad companies and their managers are hereby warned not to extend courtesies or issue passes on account of The Eagle upon the request of any person other than the editor and proprietor of this paper. The Eagle seldom asks favors of corporations, but it has been brought to the attention of the proprietor that certain unauthorized parties have been asking transportation on account of this paper. Hence this warning.

THE DUNNING FIASCO.

The Dunning fiasco has ended as everybody expected it would, in a battle of smoke. Notwithstanding the unaccountable hostility and unfair treatment accorded him by the daily press, Daniel Healy, the president, seems to have had the best of the discussion, and unquestionably occupies a better position before the public than his opponents.

But the principal result has been the casting of a lot of mud, of mountains of odium, upon the Republican party, which the people will hold responsible for the selection and election to office of the fifteen men who compose one of the most disreputable administrations that have attended to the affairs of the county in many years. The Eagle does not make the charge as its own; it simply takes the estimate which this board has placed upon itself.

The voters of Chicago are gradually having their eyes opened to the fact that all the godliness of the universe is not wrapped up in the Republican party.

MAKE THEM PUT UP.

The Democratic central organization never did a wiser thing than it did when, at its last meeting, it decided that to be a member of the committee each man must pay an annual fee of \$50. This will not only replenish the party exchequer for future campaigns, but it will also operate to drive out the huns, loafers and professional papsuckers from the management of the party.

Never was such a reformation more needed than in the local party management of the Democracy.

For years it has been cursed by the obtrusiveness and self-assertion of a class of impudent upstarts who have never succeeded in doing anything beyond boasting themselves into jobs and bringing disgrace upon the party. These fellows will look a great many times upon a fifty-dollar bill before parting with it for the privilege of serving their party, especially as there are now no loaves and fishes to be served out. It is a pity the committee did not make it one hundred instead of fifty dollars. There is nothing like "raising the ante" for driving the "stiffs" out of the game.

WELL DONE, KERR.

Health Commissioner Kerr is doing a great public service by rigidly enforcing the milk ordinance and bringing to justice the scoundrels who have been violating it.

Not one of these fellows should be allowed to escape the pains and penalties of the law.

They have for years engaged in the nefarious business of not only diluting milk with water and selling it for the pure article, but also of making villainous compounds of chalk, water and other materials and passing it off as milk.

This is simply a process of slow poisoning practiced upon the public, and the offenders should feel the heavy hand of unsparring justice wherever detected.

Our sprightly contemporary, the Daily News, in treating the matter in

its usual sarcastic vein, tells a good many wholesome facts. Among other things in its last edition it says:

"There is one thing which should be considered gravely before Commissioner Kerr and his valiant knights of lactal fame proceed any further in their fierce investigation of skinned milk and artfully yellowed cream."

"Supposing the investigation does result in Chicago customers being given a skim-pure brand of butter and milk, the consequences will be more fearful than if they had been left to joyfully and unknowingly suffer from unsuspected doses of lake water and dabs of chemical coloring. The human system is averse to sudden changes and the result of introducing real cream among families accustomed to be grateful for watery favors in that line will result in disaster if not fatalities. Cream and milk are fattening in their natural state, and if Commissioner Kerr is successful in his campaign the coming year will see Chicagoans developing into mammoth flesh curiosities, in spite of bicycling and ten-mile walks; it will see them helplessly rolling along the streets toward the jammed parlors of the anti-fat specialists and feverishly yearning for the lost days of milk with no strength and butter with no cream."

"That the dealers recognize this phase of the case is shown by the generous way in which they went to Commissioner Kerr yesterday and protested against his method of conducting the investigation—in reality, against the inquiry itself. It is not to be supposed for an instant that any base personal motives could have influenced them to plead so nobly for time and justice and a different way of doing things and a few other small favors or to heroically bring forward sudden palliations involving the farmers who send the milk in from the country; rather, it was their burning desire to save their fellow-men from future misery which they alone anticipated and appreciated. If only they had thought to lay the blame on the cows themselves their words might have had more effect. It never seems to have occurred to any one that the cows may be the guilty parties."

There is no doubt as to the guilty parties, except, perhaps, as to the degrees of guilt. There is a story to the effect that politicians have been exerting their pulls to get this and that milk dealer off.

The man who attempts to screen or protect crime is a bigger criminal than the original offender.

Thus far Mr. Kerr has refused to listen to the impudent interference of the men with the pull, and thus far he has the hearty commendation and support of the public in his worthy crusade.

THE DRAINAGE CANAL.

When the granite tablet that marks the ending of the work of Section 10 on the great drainage canal was set in place last Tuesday, an enduring monument was erected to the fidelity to public trust, the industry, energy and honesty of that staunch and loyal Democrat, Frank Wenter, President of the Board of Sanitary Trustees.

That granite slab means more than this. It typifies not only the unbending and unyielding integrity of the President, but also stands for the steadfast trust, which the people of Chicago repose in the honest and public-spirited gentleman who for years has controlled and guided the affairs of this great enterprise.

Our contemporary, the Evening Post, in discussing the proceedings which marked the occasion of the dedication of the tablet, says:

"The dedication yesterday of the granite tablet which marks the beginning and ending of work on Section 10 of the drainage canal is rightly regarded as a notable event."

As Judge McConnell remarked in his effective dedicatory address, the occasion was one for satisfaction and for enthusiasm.

The problem which the drainage canal, when complete, will have solved is one of the most important—and at the outset seemed one of the most complex—that ever confronted a great city. The courage which attacked it and the ingenuity which discovered the method of solution are equally admirable, equally exemplary. It has proved that far as successful in engineering as in finance. An undertaking which might well have engaged the attention of the national Government and been paid for out of the Federal exchequer has been assumed by a city of one and a half millions of people, who have had the courage and capacity to deal with it in all its details with as much boldness and efficiency as if the resources of seventy millions of people were behind them. "I do not recall," said Judge McConnell, "what ever before in the history of the world a small constituency by their own will have burdened themselves with the cost of so great an enterprise."

Essentially the drainage canal is a popular enterprise, an enterprise of the people. It was the people who had the intelligence to study the problem and approve the scheme for its solution. It was the people who, having adopted the scheme of solution, selected the men to carry it out. It is the people whose judgment is fully justified by the results—so far as they have been attained.

The projectors and the public hope and expect that the work will be carried to completion as it has been carried to the present stage—without scandals or strikes and with no objectionable incidents other than those inseparable from such an undertaking in a new district suddenly occupied by a shifting labor population.

We endorse every word uttered by our esteemed contemporary, but we go farther.

We claim that to Frank Wenter's energetic conduct of the business of the Drainage Board is due more than to anything else the success that has attended this great undertaking.

"It was the people who, having adopted the scheme of solution, selected the men to carry it out," says our contemporary. True, and it now behooves the people to reaffirm their confidence and their satisfaction in their own selection by returning to office the best, the most honest, the most capable of the men whom it chose in the beginning to carry on this work—Frank Wenter. Mr. Wenter obtained his place on the Drainage Board through the suffrage of

Democratic voters of Chicago. Wenter has always been a straight, out-and-out Democrat, and as such he is elected. He is a credit to the party that placed him where he is. The whole people will take a hand in electing honest Frank Wenter next time.

It would be unjust as well as ungrateful to pass over in this article certain of Mr. Wenter's colleagues, who have given honest and efficient service to the board. Of course, the gentlemen who are willing and even anxious to return will receive their reward in the contemplation of a great duty well done.

But to men like B. A. Eckhart and William Boldenbeck, who desire reelection, a word of commendation is due. These gentlemen have acted well and fairly in the capacity to which they have been elected. The Republican party will do well in re-nominating them, and the people of Chicago will serve their own best interests by re-electing them.

A few years ago an enterprising American published a volume in which he attempted to prove that the price of iron was a perfect indicator of the volume of business in this country. He made a very strong case and gave some astonishing facts showing the close relationship that existed between the market price of iron and the volume of business. But Mr. Hazen, formerly third assistant postmaster general, seen in the fluctuating sales of postage stamps a better business indicator, possibly, than the prices of iron. That the sales of postage stamps should increase naturally, keeping pace with the growth of population and business, is to be expected, but this increase must be in accordance with a ratio that can be easily determined and fixed. On the other hand, the fluctuations of sales largely above or below that average might fairly be taken to represent the increase or decline in the volume of business. The following table shows the sales of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for each of the last five fiscal years:

1901	.....	\$62,550,775
1902	.....	70,388,000
1903	.....	72,350,213
1904	.....	70,190,151
1905	.....	73,880,508

The chief part of the gain to be noted in the last item was made in the last half of the former year, while the very considerable decline in 1905 was in the last quarter of that fiscal year—facts which show conclusively that the fluctuation in the volume of business was the main cause of the changes in postal business in the last two years. Mr. Hazen declares very positively that "business depression was always quickly followed by a decrease and business revival by a great increase in postal business. The falling off does not usually follow instantaneously the breaking out of a bank crisis, because the effect upon wholesale and retail trade is not felt for a few weeks or months."

But the revival of business is more speedily felt in postal business than its decline. It is possible the post office department may be induced to publish its amount of stamp sales as an indication of business, as the weather bureau publishes the direction and velocity of the wind to indicate climatic changes.

Dr. Conan Doyle writes very frankly to the Author concerning the profits of his lecture tour in the United States; his statements are thus summarized in the Critic: "The subject of the gains to be made by lecturing in America is a great deal of exaggeration. Any one who goes to America with the primary idea of making money will be disappointed, but if he goes to have a good time, and incidentally to make his expenses, he will not be disappointed. Thackeray and Dickens made money, and when we have another Thackeray and Dickens they may do the same, but the British lecturer whose credentials are more modest will find that the margin left over, after his expenses are paid, is probably a less sum than he could have easily earned in his own study. The story that he averaged \$500 a night he brands as nonsense. He intimates that he made about \$120 a night, from which the agent's commission and traveling expenses had to be deducted. Allowing him four lectures a week, in two months he would have made \$3,000. From this, he says, the lecturer has to subtract his double passage-money, and about a month extra spent in the journey and preparations. If the balance will exceed what he would earn in the same period by his pen, it is that he is able to go to America for money." My own view is that he adds, in conclusion, "was one of the most pleasant experiences of my life, but if I had been the wish to earn more than I could have done at home which had attracted me thither, I should certainly have been disappointed. This would be a merely personal and unimportant matter, were it not that the mention of exaggerated sums in your pages might mislead and cause disappointment to some of your readers." One infers that the writer makes at least \$10,000 a year by his pen."

Dispatches from London indicate that the powers are getting tired of the dissimulation and vacillations of the Turkish government and are preparing to do what should have been done before this. It is asserted that the signers of the Berlin treaty have agreed to give notice to the porte announcing that as Turkey is unable to protect the lives of her Christian subjects the powers have decided to appoint a European high commissioner, with vice-regal authority, to administer Armenia in the name of the Sultan. This sounds like business, and it is to be hoped the notice will be carried out. The Armenian subjects of Turkey have suffered outrages the infliction of which civilized nations cannot and must not tolerate. When the powers have complained and threatened to interfere Turkey has been suppliant and has made evasive and delusive promises of reform. It is time to cease trifling with subterfuge and insincerity.

It can no longer be doubted that it is time for the State Department at Washington to take vigorous action regarding the Chinese outrages. The mob of Chinese belonging to the so-called "Vegetarian" society has merely extended the sphere of its operations. Its first brutalities were directed against the

British missionaries, but later it sacked and pillaged a number of American missions. The lives of this nation's citizens in the province of Fuhkien are in grave danger and there is no time for delay. Great Britain has already taken steps toward demanding protection for her citizens, and it would be wise for the State Department at Washington to join hands with her in the attempt to protect the Christian residents of China from outrage and death. So far as the imperial government of China is concerned the demands made by the civilized powers can have but one response. Neither in diplomacy nor in precedent is there any other course for it than apology and offers of redress.

The difficulty, however, lies in the fact that the imperial government may itself be unable some time to put a check upon the ravages of a people who, under the loosely ordered government of mandarins and other corrupt officials, are without moral or legal restraint. If the Chinese Government is incapable of insuring protection to the missionaries, then American and English authority must do it. It is preposterous that any civilized power should sit quietly by and watch the slaughter of Christian subjects by half-crazed, fanatical and brutal barbarians.

Chicago Record: The condition of the war in Cuba is exciting as much interest in Europe as it is on this continent. Naturally enough, the sentiment in Europe, and especially in England, is thoroughly with Spain, and the English papers go to the extreme of advising Spain to patch up her difficulties with Cuba so as to retain possession of the island. Part of the British press regards Spain's effort to subdue the Cubans as hopeless, and advises compromise, because it believes the next step after independence would be annexation to the United States. And, says the London Times, "annexation to America would be regarded with little favor by British statesmen."

While Cuban independence does not mean annexation to the United States by any means, it is not certain that Spain can patch up a compromise with the insurgents. The Governor General of Cuba has tried in every way possible to treat with the rebels and has failed. They have rejected every offer of reconciliation. They are not only terribly in earnest but are confident of success. The rebellion is spreading, moreover, and is now costing Spain at the rate of \$50,000,000 a year—a drain which the country's treasury cannot stand. Up to the present the attempts to subdue the rebellion have failed as miserably as have the efforts to treat with the insurgents. The London Times in closing its advice says: "Giving autonomy (to Cuba) will be a bitter pill, but unless it is swallowed the embryo movement for annexation to America may gather strength until it becomes irresistible." There is at present no avowed national sentiment for the annexation of Cuba in this country. The feeling that we have territory enough is general, and the advocates of territorial acquisition do not create public opinion in the United States. Spain may fix up her dispute and quarrel with Cuba as best she can without feeling that the United States is anxious to seize upon Cuba as the result of her years of misgovernment of that fairest of all her possessions.

The recent State census in Massachusetts is in the nature of a disappointment to the dwellers in the Hub, as they had fondly anticipated Boston would pass the half-million mark, whereas it is found to contain 494,305 population, as compared with 448,477 in 1900 and 300,303 in 1885. Nevertheless this is a gratifying gain, the percentage of increase since 1885 being 20.50. In the preceding decade it was only 23.6. It is noticeable that the ratio of growth in the outside municipalities is larger than in Boston itself. There are twenty-six of these municipalities within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles from the Hub, which it is the habit of its newspapers to claim as the greater Boston of the near future. If they were annexed to the city now it would have a population of 571,512. Meanwhile it is in order to console the Hub for its failure to reach the half-million mark. It is probably due to the fact of the severe industrial depression of last year, which checked the growth of Boston as a manufacturing center on the one hand, and on the other to the failure of its enumerators to get in their work while the Christian Endeavorers were so largely in evidence in that city.

The sudden death of H. O. Houghton, Sr., the well-known head of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., removes from the world of American literature one of its best-known publishers. Mr. Houghton was admirably equipped for his position, not alone because he was an excellent business man and a gentleman of fine literary taste, but because he was a practical printer. He entered a printing office when a mere lad, paid his way through college by working at the case, and as the outcome of his rare skill founded the well-known Riverside Press, whose imprint is an accepted standard as to the excellence of everything issued from that establishment.

Mr. Houghton went into the publication business as the successor to J. R. Osgood & Co. of Boston, which firm was also the successor of Ticknor & Fields. The Atlantic Monthly was one of the assets. The list of publications by the house is not only long but of the highest excellence. The death of its venerable and respected head is a distinct loss to literature.

The new British battleship Prince George, launched at Portsmouth in 1905, from long, extreme breadth 75 feet, and mean draught 27½ feet. Her displacement is 15,000 tons. She will be fitted with twin screws, each driven by an independent set of engines, and her total horsepower will be 12,000. The guns which she will carry will be much lighter, but of greater penetrating power than any guns hitherto constructed. She will carry a complement of 70 officers and men. In this connection it is pleasant to remember that shortly three American battleships will be in commission, each of which will be a match in every way for the Prince George.

It is a wonder that the advocates, exploiters and investigators of the new science, hypnotism, do not apply its wonderful powers to hydrophobia, that

professedly hysterical disease, which is so nervous and so telepathic in its nature as to have raised a twin in symptoms—a disease of pure imagination, causing death, so fatal are its terrors, whose signs, although not exactly corresponding to those of the real hydrophobia, yet tally with those existing in the patient's mind as pertaining to that dreaded disease. For example, the lysophobic patient barks like a dog, that being the supposition of accompaniment of human rabies, and not one of the true symptoms at all. If hypnotic suggestion is so potent as to induce calmness in raving maniacs, and sleep in raging insomniacs, if it can arrest the whole nervous system and turn the imagination, mind and physical movement into new channels, it seems reasonable to suppose that the same force can be used with merciful effect upon those unhappy beings who are going through acute torture of mind in anticipation of worse torture of the body. Instead of making men eat aloes with relish, by inducing them to believe they are hippopotami and encouraging them to behave "as such," why not devote dilapidated energies to a really humane branch of necessity? If hypnotism is efficacious in curing the sick the best use to which it can be put is curing those sick whom medicine has not been able to reach. Inoculation is coming into disfavor now; there will be no prevention of hydrophobia soon. People cannot be made to take care of their dogs, and neglect and abuse of them, with fear, ignorance and hysterics supplementing the damage, are developing more cases every day.

Perhaps there is a certain lack of courtesy, of delicate regard for the feelings of the aggrieved contractors in the inquiry, Would the Chicago Coliseum have been as likely to tumble down after it was finished? Still, the inquiry is one that will probably come to the mind of nine persons out of ten who read of the remarkable accident. Here was a structure designed to hold 40,000 persons. It was to have been opened soon, and as near 40,000 as could be induced to come would have been inside it. Without any warning or especial reason a vast arch of the roof lurches, falls, and the rest of the gigantic building goes tumbling after like a house of cards. Perhaps the completed building would have been as braced and interdependent that such an accident could not possibly have befallen. The builders may be able to furnish satisfactory assurances that their plans are sound and their methods safe. But the fact remains that the building did fall down, and it is not reasonable to assume that their plans contemplated that it should fall. What might have been the result if 40,000 people had been sitting under those vast arches when they came crashing down is not a pleasant thing to think about.

We have heard of a Kansas cyclone which blew a dwelling house over into an adjoining county and then went back after the cellar, but we never, until the other day, heard of a burglar going back to a residence he had looted to ask for part of the plunder he had inadvertently dropped in his hurried retreat to the Chicago police. Mrs. Kate Claymore's home on the South Side was burglarized, and among other things considerable valuable jewelry was stolen. One diamond bracelet worth \$150 was taken, but its mate was overlooked. Next day a well-dressed man called on Mrs. Claymore and said he was an officer from police headquarters and had been sent to get the second bracelet for comparison with one which had been recovered from a pawnshop by the police. The bracelet was handed to him without a moment's hesitation. He left. Mrs. Claymore also was "left," the diamond bracelet and the young man disappeared together; neither has been seen since. It would be a pity to eclipse such a genius as this by imprisonment, even if he were caught; but there is little likelihood of such an outcome, anyway.

A unique invention, perfected by Capt. William Crozier of Sandy Hook and Col. Buffington of the Rock Island Arsenal, has recently been tested at the Watertown Arsenal. It is a disappearing gun carriage, mounted. The carriage, which is built for an 8-inch gun, weighs when mounted about 64 tons and can be easily traversed or elevated in any desired position. The idea of the carriage is to protect the gun and the crew from the enemy. The gun is loaded and sighted from behind its parapet and is exposed to the fire of the enemy but a few seconds when being fired. A charge of 130 pounds of powder is needed for the 8-inch gun and a projectile weighing 300 pounds will be used. Boston Harbor is to be equipped with this style of carriages, and it is estimated that fifty will be necessary. They are also to be placed at Portland, Me., New York, Potomac river below Washington, Fortress Monroe and Fort Wadsworth. When this system of disappearing gun carriages is put into the forts ironclads of a hostile fleet will probably keep their distance.

The Boston Transcript has been informed on good authority that while the Columbia beat the record of any other warship in crossing the ocean the real test of its ocean-crossing speed remains to be made. Its informant says it could have done better if its commander had been willing to do what was done lately by the captain of a transatlantic liner—namely, kill a fireman in his effort to get the greatest speed out of his ship. As naval officers have more soul than the agents of great ship-owning corporations, there is no likelihood of such a test at present. The Transcript aptly says: "If transatlantic liners will kill a man for an extra hour of the record, and men-of-war will not, we must await a time of war for an actual test of the utmost speed on a long run; for then it is deemed right and patriotic to sacrifice lives."

Chicago introduces to a dizzy world the bloomer marriage. Eva Mae Christen and George W. Clarke were united in matrimony—and two minutes—by Justice Murphy at the city building. At the conclusion of the ceremony the justice remarked with a sigh: "You are now one—but I'll be blessed if I know which one you are." The bride wore bloomers and a confident air. She



MR. W. H. CAMERON.

There has been no business so prominent in Chicago for several years past as the building industry. New houses have been constantly going up and that with a celerity never before seen and never elsewhere. Of the men engaged in this business in Chicago one of the most prominent is Mr. W. H. Cameron, 177 La Salle street.

On the builder depends most of the responsibility in the erection of any structure. The architect draws the plans and it is the builder's part to embody these plans in substantial stone and brick. Consequently he must have a genius for details, be able to follow every part of a plan and to estimate to a nicety the expense of material. This requires not only special talent but also years of experience. Mr. Cameron's work as a mason contractor in this city has amply demonstrated his ability. He knows his business thoroughly, can estimate cost of material with a speed and accuracy born of long experience and can handle and dispose

of his workmen in a masterly manner. He has done much good work in Chicago, and of the buildings erected by him we may note the Durand and Casper Co.'s building of cut stone and pressed brick at 107 West Lake street, and the College of Dental Surgery, corner of Harrison and Wood streets. In fact, specimens of his work may be found in every part of the city and suburbs.

Mr. Cameron is an Eastern man by birth, but came to Chicago in 1860, starting in business in 1870, and has been eminently successful, having an established reputation as an upright, honorable and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Cameron is also well known in the Twelfth Ward, where he has resided for twenty-three years, as an active and indefatigable worker in the Republican ranks of that banner Republican ward, and while he has often refused political honors, he is now being prominently mentioned by the Republican ward organization as their logical candidate for Drainage Trustee.

Mr. Cameron is an Eastern man by birth, but came to Chicago in 1860, starting in business in 1870, and has been eminently successful, having an established reputation as an upright, honorable and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Cameron is also well known in the Twelfth Ward, where he has resided for twenty-three years, as an active and indefatigable worker in the Republican ranks of that banner Republican ward, and while he has often refused political honors, he is now being prominently mentioned by the Republican ward organization as their logical candidate for Drainage Trustee.

Mr. Cameron is an Eastern man by birth, but came to Chicago in 1860, starting in business in 1870, and has been eminently successful, having an established reputation as an upright, honorable and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Cameron is also well known in the Twelfth Ward, where he has resided for twenty-three years, as an active and indefatigable worker in the Republican ranks of that banner Republican ward, and while he has often refused political honors, he is now being prominently mentioned by the Republican ward organization as their logical candidate for Drainage Trustee.

Mr. Cameron is an Eastern man by birth, but came to Chicago in 1860, starting in business in 1870, and has been eminently successful, having an established reputation as an upright, honorable and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Cameron is also well known in the Twelfth Ward, where he has resided for twenty-three years, as an active and indefatigable worker in the Republican ranks of that banner Republican ward, and while he has often refused political honors, he is now being prominently mentioned by the Republican ward organization as their logical candidate for Drainage Trustee.

Mr. Cameron is an Eastern man by birth, but came to Chicago in 1860, starting in business in 1870, and has been eminently successful, having an established reputation as an upright, honorable and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Cameron is also well known in the Twelfth Ward, where he has resided for twenty-three years, as an active and indefatigable worker in the Republican ranks of that banner Republican ward, and while he has often refused political honors, he is now being prominently mentioned by the Republican ward organization as their logical candidate for Drainage Trustee.

Mr. Cameron is an Eastern man by birth, but came to Chicago in 1860, starting in business in 1870, and has been eminently successful, having an established reputation as an upright, honorable and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Cameron is also well known in the Twelfth Ward, where he has resided for twenty-three years, as an active and indefatigable worker in the Republican ranks of that banner Republican ward, and while he has often refused political honors, he is now being prominently mentioned by the Republican ward organization as their logical candidate for Drainage Trustee.

Mr. Cameron is an Eastern man by birth, but came to Chicago in 1860, starting in business in 1870, and has been eminently successful, having an established reputation as an upright, honorable and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Cameron is also well known in the Twelfth Ward, where he has resided for twenty-three years, as an active and indefatigable worker in the Republican ranks of that banner Republican ward, and while he has often refused political honors, he is now being prominently mentioned by the Republican ward organization as their logical candidate for Drainage Trustee.

Mr. Cameron is an Eastern man by birth, but came to Chicago in 1860, starting in business in 1870, and has been eminently successful, having an established reputation as an upright, honorable and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Cameron is also well known in the Twelfth Ward, where he has resided for twenty-three years, as an active and indefatigable worker in the Republican ranks of that banner Republican ward, and while he has often refused political honors, he is now being prominently mentioned by the Republican ward organization as their logical candidate for Drainage Trustee.

Mr. Cameron is an Eastern man by birth, but came to Chicago in 1860, starting in business in 1870, and has been eminently successful, having an established reputation as an upright, honorable and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Cameron is also well known in the Twelfth Ward, where he has resided for twenty-three years, as an active and indefatigable worker in the Republican ranks of that banner Republican ward, and while he has often refused political honors, he is now being prominently mentioned by the Republican ward organization as their logical candidate for Drainage Trustee.

Mr. Cameron is an Eastern man by birth, but came to Chicago in 1860, starting in business in 1870, and has been eminently successful, having an established reputation as an upright, honorable and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Cameron is also well known in the Twelfth Ward, where he has resided for twenty-three years, as an active and indefatigable worker in the Republican ranks of that banner Republican ward, and while he has often refused political honors, he is now being prominently mentioned by the Republican ward organization as their logical candidate for Drainage Trustee.

Mr. Cameron is an Eastern man by birth, but came to Chicago in 1860, starting in business in 1870, and has been eminently successful, having an established reputation as an upright, honorable and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Cameron is also well known in the Twelfth Ward, where he has resided for twenty-three years, as an active and indefatigable worker in the Republican ranks of that banner Republican ward, and while he has often refused political honors, he is now being prominently mentioned by the Republican ward organization as their logical candidate for Drainage Trustee.

Mr. Cameron is an Eastern man by birth, but came to Chicago in 1860, starting in business in 1870, and has been eminently successful, having an established reputation as an upright, honorable and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Cameron is also well known in the Twelfth Ward, where he has resided for twenty-three years, as an active and indefatigable worker in the Republican ranks of that banner Republican ward, and while he has often refused political honors, he is now being prominently mentioned by the Republican ward organization as their logical candidate for Drainage Trustee.